





Monday, December 23, 1844.

## Texas and the General Assembly.

Two reports, one in opposition to Texas annexation, the other in favor of it, are now before the Senate of this State. The latter, a minority report, is from the pen of David T. Disney. It is well written and admirably calculated to make the worse appear the better reason. As we do not wish to be misunderstood, we must repeat our oft expressed opinion, that we have no sympathy with arguments against annexation, except those founded on an apprehension that slavery would be extended, and upon the assumption that the measure as urged by John Tyler, would involve bad faith to Mexico. Were those two obstacles out of the way, we should regard the annexation of Texas as highly desirable; but, with us, they constitute insuperable objections.

Mr. Disney inclines to the opinion that annexation would in the end work for the benefit of the colored race, resulting in the final extinction of slavery. This topic we have handled so often, that we have no disposition to discuss it again. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Calhoun, and the leaders in the annexation project, advocate it primarily as a measure necessary to complete and perpetuate the empire of slavery.

One remark in the report deserves special protest. "This whole matter of Texas annexation," it says, "has been decided upon by the American People. In the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the Nation, the electors of the States have expressed their opinion in favor of its adoption. And the protest of the majority of your Committee is only a protest against the action of a majority of the States, and a majority of the people in the Union." A most extraordinary assumption, indeed! It is fair to assume that the whole of the Whig party were opposed to immediate annexation. We know that the whole of the Liberty party was utterly hostile to annexation, immediate or remote, while slavery was tolerated in the territory. But these two parties comprehend a majority of the popular vote. A majority, therefore, of the electors in the States of this Union, has decided against James K. Polk and annexation. This much is certain. But this is not all. The most respectable and prominent members of the Democratic party in New York protested solemnly against the incorporation of the measure of Democratic measures—and declared their intention publicly, to vote for James K. Polk under this protest. Silas Wright, who had voted against Tyler's treaty, and declared in his own State his opinion adverse to annexation, was a month or two afterwards nominated by the Democratic State Convention as its gubernatorial candidate; and at the same time, a resolution, intended to secure the sanction of the Convention to the Texas policy of the National Convention, was laid upon the table—that body publicly refusing to regard the annexation measure as a part of New York Democracy.

The election came on—the State was saved to the Democrats, and saved only by this protest, policy, and the nomination of an anti-annexationist. And yet, Mr. Disney, in view of all these facts, tells us, that the election of James K. Polk has settled the question—that a majority of the electors in the States of this Union has voted for immediate annexation!—that is the only kind that James K. Polk represents! It won't do, neighbor. Your case limps.

## "Manly and Bold."

Some of our contemporaries see things in remarkable lights. One thinks it "calm and unassuming" to assume, that since Massachusetts has not only been outraged in her rights, but denied even a chance for redress, by a sister State, it is high time to raise the question how much longer will she tolerate it! That "calm and unassuming" gentleman will probably suggest the appointment of a select committee in the Legislature, to inquire whether it be expedient for the State to grow indignant in the premises.

Another, styles the action of South Carolina "manly and bold." Were the Philistines "bold," when they fell upon Samson, shorn of his locks? Or "manly," when they mocked him, bound in "fetters of brass"? Massachusetts has parted with her war-prow, surrendered it to the General Government. She has no power of self-protection against the insults of a sister State; and the National Government, under the control of slaveholders, will grant her none. South Carolina knows all this, and therefore, she imprisons citizens of Massachusetts and then divides the representation of that State from her borders, with a rascal mob at his heels; she does it, under the full belief that she is beyond reach of retribution. And yet her action is "manly and bold!" Relieve the old Bay State from the restrictions imposed by the Union—let her be as independent as Great Britain is—General Quitman, with his heroic phalanx, backed up by General George McDuffie, with his eloquent bayonets, would as soon think of taking a colored sailor from under the cross of St. George, as from the deck of a Yankee merchant-ship.

Again, it is remarked, that, after all, Massachusetts cannot complain, if her colored citizens are imprisoned in Southern cities—for the slaves of the Southern people when they come to the North are taken from them. This is another illustration of the grovelling political sentiment in this country on the subject of slavery. The remark assumes that Slavery and Liberty stand on the same level in point of right, and are therefore entitled to equal consideration! Republican in this "land of the free" may delude themselves with this miserable fiction, but the world is against them. All men in all ages, excepting a portion of the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders of the United States, in the nineteenth century, have pronounced Slavery a curse, and Liberty a blessing—Slavery a violation of Natural Law, and Liberty the offspring of it. And yet, we are to be told that it is as great a grievance for a few slaves to obtain their liberty at the North, as for a few freemen to lose their liberty at the South!

When a slave escapes into any of our States, there is no law in them to prevent the master from reclaiming him; but it is the law of South Carolina, that a free colored citizen of the North shall be deprived of his liberty on entering her jurisdiction.

If a slaveholder bring his slaves among us, they become free according to principles recognized by high judicial authorities in the slave States themselves—and besides, no constitutional obligation is upon us, requiring us to regard them as slaves. But, free colored citizens of Massachusetts in South Carolina are deprived of their liberty in violation of every principle of natural justice, of every established form of judicial process, and of the Constitution of the United States, as decided by a United States judge within her own borders!

Yet we are told that she has much reason to complain of us, as we have of her—say, more than this, that the conduct of the free States is pettifogging, and that of South Carolina is "manly and bold!"

**Review.**  
THE AMERICAN POLITICIAN'S COMPANION: A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening, and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with illustrations and portraits of Fowls, taken from life. By C. N. BARNES. New York: Saxton & Wells. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Main street, under the Gazette Office.

The title page fully explains the book, and the book itself, so far as we have examined, fulfills the promise held out by its title. We have abundance of poultry in our market, but too much of it is lean and ill-flavored. With a little care, this evil may be remedied. We advise our country friends to supply themselves with this valuable treatise; and we shall all be profited—not only they, the raisers of poultry, but, we the eaters of it.

THE CHILD'S DELIGHT: A PRESENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, appropriate for every season of the year. Edited by J. B. FOSTER. Philadelphia: George S. Appleton & Co., 211 N. 3rd St. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Main street, under the Gazette Office.

This is a charming little work for young people. Its stories are admirably told, and its embellishments most attractive. The first story is replete with rich moral instruction, and even the full grown man will find it more than a match for his leisure.

By the way, we scarcely had any conception of the multitude of books prepared for children, till we looked in at Mr. Moore's the other evening. Such an assortment of richly bound, and well filled juvenile works we never saw. Nor have our friends provided alone for the young. The display of annuals and other works fitted for Christmas and New Year's gifts, was such as must tempt even the niggardly to be liberal. Some of the American annuals this year are got up in a style of finished elegance; their embellishments generally being executed in a manner contrasting most agreeably with the workmanship of former years.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN EDUCATION: An Address delivered before the American Institute of Instruction, at Portland, Me., Aug. 20, 1844. By CALVIN K. STOW. Boston: J. B. FOSTER, 211 N. 3rd St. For sale by Geo. L. Ward, 4th street, near Walnut street, Cincinnati. It is a strong argument in favor of the incorporation of the Religious Element in Education, and at the same time is characterized by just liberality of sentiment.

He very properly insists that the Bible should be adopted as a text book in all schools—but he also acknowledges the right of the Catholic or Jewish parent to demand that his children be excluded from the Bible recitation. For contending for the same right, and for exposing the misrepresentations about in regard to this matter, we have been charged by some overzealous Protestants, with excessive liberality. Let us hear then, the opinions of a man whose orthodoxy will scarcely be questioned.

"But, there is another difficulty. The Roman Catholics, it is said, do not desire that their children should be instructed in the Scriptures! They receive the apocryphal works as a part of the Scripture, and contend that we have not the whole Bible unless we include the apocrypha; and they object to our common English translation."

"In reply to this I may remark in the first place, there are many parts of our land, where there are no Roman Catholics, and of course the difficulty will not occur in those places. Secondly, if Roman Catholics choose to exclude their children from a knowledge of the Bible, they have perfectly a legal right to do so, and we have no legal right to prevent it; nor should we desire any such legal right, for the moment we desire any such right, we must abandon the Protestant principle and adopt the Papal. Catholic parents are perfectly competent to demand that their children should be excluded from the Bible recitation, and their demand, if made, should be complied with; but they have no right to demand that the Bible should be withheld from the schools because they do not like it, nor do their objections render it necessary or excusable for Protestants to discard the Bible from their schools."

"Again, if Roman Catholics desire that their children take their Bibles into the schools, and recite from them, by all means let them do so, and so of Jews, let them recite from the Old Testament, if they choose, to the exclusion of the New. We allow to others equal rights with ourselves, but we claim for ourselves, and insist upon having, equal rights with all."

"That is true Protestant doctrine—or, if not, it is true Christian doctrine—and we ought not to test our doctrines or practices by the reformation of Luther. We have but one standard of faith and practice—and that is the Bible—every man being his own interpreter."

THE REAL COLON—No. 1. Cincinnati: E. Morgan & Co., Printers. For sale by Robinson & Jones, 211 N. 3rd St. This is a handsomely printed, little periodical, by whom edited, or how often to appear, it does not say. It contains good writing and clever satire, and shows scholarship. Perhaps Cincinnati may find in it some pleasant hits at her small vices. But one thing we beg to suggest to the publishers—be impartial! Let not your lash be applied to one party or clique, but let all parties, and every class, take the benefit of an occasional castigation.

We know not what is meant by adopting the title, Semi-Colon, unless the editor intends never to come to a full stop. If so, we wish him success.

SONGS OF THE AFFECTIONS, by Mrs. HEALD. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Main street, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Heald is a sweet poetess—that every one knows. Hers is the poetry, not only of exquisite feeling, but of rich imagination. She has all of woman's tenderness, with more power than usually belongs to the poetic inspiration of her sex. "Songs of the Affections," is a choice collection from her writings of pieces characterized peculiarly by depth of pathos, and delicacy of sentiment.

THE ROSE OF AFFECTION: GIFT, 1845. Edited by EMILY MARSHALL. Illustrated with ten highly finished Engravings. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 211 N. 3rd St. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Main street, between Third and Fourth.

THE KEYS TO THE TEMPLE: New Year's and Birth Day Present for 1845. Illustrated with ten steel Engravings. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Yet we are told that she has much reason to complain of us, as we have of her—say, more than this, that the conduct of the free States is pettifogging, and that of South Carolina is "manly and bold!"

**An Anecdote of the Far West.**  
We find in a Western paper the following extract of a letter, written from a town in the still farther West:

"Speaking of living, reminds me of an anecdote related to me by a Professor of the State College, sent here by the State for scientific purposes, he took with him as a companion a younger brother, who had just graduated, and an old hunter for a guide, cook, and general assistant. Leaving one day, a clearing in which some fine peas were growing, they took along a small quantity to give a relish to a dinner some day in the forest. At length, after a hard forenoon's work, they pitched their camp on the edge of the woods. 'Come,' said the Professor, 'let us have those peas to-day.' So while he was taking some observations, the hunter and the young graduate prepared the dinner."

"After a while, the Professor said he noticed an unusual chucking between the student and the hunter. Suspecting some trickery, he sauntered quietly up towards the fire; casting his eye around, he observed that they were making wooden spoons with their penknives. All at once the hunter hit the Professor on the head with the point of his knife, and then he walked to the lake shore, and picking up one of those large muskrat shells, held more than an ordinary spoon, he fitted a split stick to it for a handle, and clapped them both in his pocket; then, sauntering back, in order to prevent them from being suspected, he kept around until the peas were cooked. His presence rather obstructed their design, and they were able to finish but very shallow spoons after all. The peas were at length poured into the common dish, and the Professor, to prevent the possibility of the Professor's getting them so, he took them out of the pot, and the peas were like 'a variety of meats in general.' Inaugurating the feast, he sat on the ground around the fire, each stabbing with his penknife at the peas, which lodged under the surface at every blow, eluding every effort to catch them. After this process had been carried on a while, the Professor, in a moment of the student and hunter, they were all over their heads with a loud 'hurrah!' and the hunter, who had been sitting on the ground, drew forth his huge muskrat shell, and, fitting them together, began to ladle up the soup. The hunter and the graduate stopped in utter amazement, and their spoons suspended half way to their mouths, gazed at the quiet Professor, who, without uttering a word, or changing a feature, diligently pried the shell. In a few moments, every pea had vanished, and the hunter, as he licked his empty spoon, confessed he had been fairly out-manoeuvred."

**CARRIED AWAY BY INTEREST FEELING.**—An anecdote of the Attorney General of Massachusetts is told in a late Boston paper. The worthy old gentleman must have been completely carried away by feelings, yet who can blame him. Read the story.

The Attorney General, now eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to discharge the duties of his office than any other man in the State, was one day, in the course of a conversation, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was charged with the murder of a girl, because she made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. His brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, and government witness, and his relation to the fact was produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the investigation of the case, was so strikingly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said:

"I was cutting bean poles behind the barn, and my sister and I were playing with the beans, and then I saw a pole in my hand. As I came up I saw that he had pulled her hair, then he looked over his shoulder, to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole and he ran away."

"Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"Why did you not repeat the blow?" he asked. "I did not repeat the blow," said the boy, "because I was afraid of my father. He was angry with me, and he said that if I did not repeat the blow, he would punish me."

"My Attorney," said the Judge, "you will know that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable with imprisonment; but in consequence of his relation to the case, and the case, it will in this instance be overlooked."

ALAN STEWART.—There is a pleasant anecdote related of Mr. Alan Stewart, of Utica, which strikes us as worthy of preservation. He was dining one day at one of our fashionable restaurants, and a party of five or six, of French, a piece of roast beef, he dispatched one of the sparse corps of servants to procure it. He waited for some time but the servant came not back. At length, observing him sitting at an opposite table, he beckoned to him, and having caught his eye, exclaimed, in a deep sonorous voice, "Young man, I am hungry!" "Ay, ay, sir," replied the waiter, and departed a second time for a plate of beef. After some time had elapsed, the beef was placed before the hungry gentleman, who turned a sullen face to the servant, and asked, "Are you the boy who took my plate for me?" "Yes, sir," he said, the waiter. "You are!" exclaimed Mr. Stewart, "why have you not given it to me?"—Portland Transcript.

**The Moral.**—For the morning Herald. Agreeably to public notice, the friends of the late Thomas Morris convened on the evening of the 20th instant, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Ninth street. The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. J. W. Walker to the chair, and appointing Hiram S. Gilmore, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by William Birney, seconded by H. S. Gilmore, and, after some remarks in support of them, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are encouraged by the noble example to renew our efforts for the abolition of slavery, and will adopt for our motto the closing words of his celebrated speech on this subject in the Federal Senate, "The negro shall yet be free."

Resolved, That a committee of three, with power to add to their number, be now appointed to receive contributions for the purpose of erecting a monument in Hamilton county, a suitable monument to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be authorized to solicit Dr. W. H. Briggs to prepare an oration, to be delivered at some time convenient to himself, which shall embody the incidents of the public life of Thomas Morris, and contain his noble virtues.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

On motion, Messrs. C. Donaldson, Samuel Lewis, and Thomas Heaton, were appointed committee on the monument.

The meeting then adjourned.

**HIRAM S. GILMORE, Secy.**  
A CURET OYE.—The editor of the Hagerstown News, himself an old bachelor, says:—"Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelorism, save an amendment in the mode of educating women. When they learn, common sense instead of French, French—when they learn some useful employment instead of beating the piano—when they learn to prefer honest industry to silly coxcombry, and when men find that woman is a helpmate instead of a burthen, then we may expect to find fewer bachelors—not till then."

**Congress on the 17th.**  
The subject of the Naturalization Laws came up in the Senate on a petition presented by Mr. Buchanan, who took the opportunity of expressing his opinion adversely to prolonging the term of Naturalization.

In the House, the day was chiefly occupied with the presentation of resolutions, and with a debate which sprung up incidentally on the Tariff.

From all we can gather, the Naturalization Laws will undergo no alteration, the Tariff will not be repealed, or Texas admitted, this session.

**Prospects of Pennsylvania.**  
Pennsylvania will not, we trust, remain much longer on the list of non-paying States.

Her receipts for the year are \$2,331,763 Expenses, 1,847,385 Excess of receipts, \$484,378

Add to this the balance in Treasury, November, 1843, 179,471 And there is a balance of \$663,851 in the Treasury at the close of the year 1844.

By next month, the Treasurer supposes there will be nearly a million of dollars, the amount of interest to be paid on the debt.

**Humors.**  
A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, supposed to be a Member of Congress, writes rather facetiously about Benton, Polk, &c. He says in reference to the future Cabinet, that "W. L. Garrison, Nelson, and, I think, friends of Mr. Calhoun. Mason, of Virginia, he says, will be retained."

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot is inclined to think, that the Cabinet officers will be, Andrew Stevenson, for the State, B. F. Butler for the Treasury, F. W. Pickens for the War, R. M. Saunders for the Navy, C. Jones for the P. M. General, and Jno. Nelson, for Attorney General. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Mason, he thinks, will be offered Foreign Missions, &c., &c. We do not credit all this.

The Lion will take the bigger portion, but certainly not the whole loaf.

**Texas and Mexico.**  
The National Intelligencer publishes an official paper recently issued by the Government of Texas, and signed by Anson Jones, then Secretary of State, but now President; addressed to Ashbel Smith, the Texas Charge d'Affaires to England and France. He is instructed to say, that if peace or a satisfactory compromise, between Texas and Mexico, under the mediation of foreign friendly powers, before the annual meeting of the Texas Congress in December, (this month) or unless Mexico is informed by them, previous to that time, that she will confine herself to the west side of the Rio Grande, Texas will immediately assume an offensive attitude, and will not bound her action by the Rio Grande, or any other point—and that if the war is begun by Texas, it will be necessary a war of retaliation.

**Shipwreck.**  
During a violent storm, on the night of Wednesday the 11th, the ship Massasoit, of Plymouth, from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of Indian goods, in attempting to enter Boston Harbor, struck on Point Alderton Bar, and was wrecked. Three lives were lost. The ship went to pieces.

**The Explanation.**  
We have learned through a credible channel, that a majority of the members of South Carolina Legislature is composed of young men under twenty-five years of age. If they had been under twenty-one, they could not have acted more foolishly.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, Illinois, repealing unconditionally the Mormon charter; and has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

**Proceedings in Congress.**  
Senate. DECEMBER 16.  
A resolution proposing an enquiry relative to a reform in the Naturalization laws was debated, and the committee on the Judiciary reported to examine and report on the subject.

**House.**  
One Day Election Bill passed. Only one nay, Mr. Woodward, from S. C.  
A bill for the better regulation of the people of the city of Washington was introduced by Mr. Wells, and referred.

Dr. Duncan's Bill to organize a territorial Government in Oregon was read and referred. Annual Estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following letter, was received from Sec. Birney.

**ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION.**  
The Speaker had before him a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with an estimate of appropriations proposed for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, amounting to \$2,647,684 18, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$3,940,015 33 Army proper, 3,510,649 43 Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 1,645,736 75 Indian department, 1,182,226 23 Pensions, 1,919,000 00 Naval establishment, 9,911,656 34

To the estimates are added statements showing: I. The appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, amounting to \$2,647,684 18, viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$3,940,015 33 Army proper, 3,510,649 43 Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 1,645,736 75 Indian department, 1,182,226 23 Pensions, 1,919,000 00 Naval establishment, 9,911,656 34

II. The existing appropriations which will be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th, June 1846, amounting to 1,462,105 92 Consisting of the following items, viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$564,950 00 Army proper, 200,000 00 Indian department, 10,000 00 Pensions, 46,000 00 Interest, &c., public debt, 860,844 72

III. There is also added to the estimate a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th, June 1846, amounting to \$2,647,684 18, viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$3,940,015 33 Army proper, 3,510,649 43 Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 1,645,736 75 Indian department, 1,182,226 23 Pensions, 1,919,000 00 Naval establishment, 9,911,656 34

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Wednesday, December 23, 1844.

## New Subscribers.

We have just received eight subscribers from Eastern Virginia. Come, friends—keep us going with new subscribers, and we will keep our paper going at one dollar. Let this be the bargain—and don't forget the "Facts" and the "Visiter."

## The Albany Convention—The Address—Claims, &amp;c.

Some of the friends in New-York and a few of the New England States, recently held a Convention at Albany, for mutual encouragement. They have issued an address, admirable in some respects, sound in most, but too long for insertion in our columns.

The address, in reference to the bearing of the result of the late election on the two parties, says—

"One comes into power by a meagre plurality over the other—a decided majority of the popular suffrages in opposition to it. The other is defeated—under circumstances so disastrous as to make the *act of the victors* irretrievable."

Again—"We might as well re-mit the fragments of a broken egg, as attempt to re-construct the great Whig party, out of the disjointed masses that are strewn around."

The fact does not correspond to this statement. The Whig party, for the most part, is as united as ever. Its press all hold one language—and that is, the language of hope and determination. We regret that it is so, but we regret cannot help it, nor do we think it wise to delude ourselves with the idea that we have but one organized opponent to contend with.

There are two or three other exceptional matters in this document, which we cannot pass over in silence, lest we should be thought to give them sanction.

The identity of the Whig party for Henry Clay has been a common topic of indignant declamation among Liberty men. The announcement by some of its Conventions, that Mr. Clay was the embodiment of Whig principles, has been often referred to as degrading to the manhood of those who made it. And we have all turned the idea, that any man in our ranks was entitled to such a designation. Unfortunately, the address seems to forget all this. If there is any thing to be found in the columns of an adoring Whig paper more redolent of overwhelming insinuation to Henry Clay, than the exaggerated tribute paid to our late Presidential candidate by the authors of this Liberty address, we do not know it. We submit whether it would not be better to defer the ceremony of an apotheosis till the departure of our great man from this mundane sphere. We have a sincere regard for our late estimable candidate for the Presidency, and full confidence in his integrity; but extravagant eulogy is out of place: it cannot be acceptable to him, nor is it honorable to Liberty men. For heaven's sake, let us avoid in our own party, vices we are free to condemn in others.

Another matter—the utterly repudiate the doctrine of *clausus*—the claims of any man or set of men to the peculiar support of the Liberty party; but the Address gives it countenance. The *Cause* has claims upon us—claims that are paramount—and requires us always to select such candidates, of sound moral character and fair intellectual ability, as will most advantage its interests, without any regard to what may be urged as more personal claims. The Liberty party was organized, not for the sake of conferring office on particular men, but for the sake of freeing our country from the crime of slavery; and while it should not disregard the feelings of its candidates, it must never, for a moment, permit them to weigh against the interests of its great object. Persons, when they accept the nomination it may tender to them, should do so with the understanding that they derive no claim from that circumstance upon the future support of the party; so that, at subsequent periods, when it may become necessary to select candidates, the party may be embarrassed with no pre-emptive claims, but left entirely free to act at the time, as circumstances may demand. If they are not willing to receive nominations on such terms, their services can, and ought to be, dispensed with.

It would be unbecomingly to apply these remarks in part to our late Presidential candidate. He has served us faithfully and honorably, but he has no personal claims upon our future support. His position has subjected him to obloquy and detraction—but it has also conferred honor upon him. We are not of those who think a man sacrifices himself by becoming a Liberty candidate. The honor of such a position, and the consciousness that he is subserving the interests of the Cause of Human Rights, are full compensation for all the persecution to which it may expose him. Mr. Birney has no continuing claims upon us, and he is doing disservice to the enterprise in which we are engaged, who attempts to fasten such a delusion on the party. We should feel ourselves just as free now in regard to a choice of Presidential candidate, as if we had never had one; and the attempt to trammel this freedom, we regard as unjust and impolitic. If no such attempt be made, and a National Convention, fairly representing the whole of the party, two or three years hence, should, after full consultation, decide to place the name of James G. Birney before the American People, as a candidate for the Presidency, and he should consent, we know of no reason why we should not gladly support him. But, if such attempt be made, as we have referred to, by the action of certain cliques or influences, Mr. Birney be placed in such a relation to our Cause, that a National Convention should feel itself embarrassed, and almost compelled to re-nominate him, we should then feel ourselves entirely free from all obligations to the party, and our support of the nomination would depend altogether upon circumstances.

We think we speak the sentiments of our friends in this region generally. They cannot but regard with disapprobation every species of tactics designed or calculated to trammel by local, or metropolitan influences, the free freedom of the whole party.

We urge nothing against Mr. Birney—We put forth no claims in behalf of any candidate—we have no preferences to avow—we cherish none. But, we contend that the way must be left open, the action of a future convention, be left untrammelled; so that its decision may be the real will of the party as it then may exist.

The last objection we have to the address, is its position in regard to the unfortunate persons confined in jails in slave states for aiding slaves to escape. Sympathy for those sufferers is noble: the expression of it, is a high duty. Abhorrence of laws which incorporate a man ten years in a dungeon, for helping a man ten years from being a slave, is right; but no man who has a heart can entertain any other feeling. Such laws are as bad as slavery itself, which requires

their enactment. But, while Liberty men freely avow the feelings they should as steadily avoid the action of these suffering men, as a part of their system of measures, and not only this, but discontinue such action.

The human mind is so constituted that it will attach something to dishonor to that which has to be done in the dark, or by stratagem.—He who enters a slave State for the sake of helping off slaves, can scarcely avoid practising deception, and of course, becoming criminal in the pursuit of a philanthropic object. At all events, if detected, no matter whether he may have uttered a falsehood or not, he appears in the light of a man, aiming to secure his object by sinister means—and this, of itself, creates a strong prejudice against him, reflects odium upon the party with which he is identified, and embarrasses its operations. If some zealous Liberty man, should feel it to visit a slave State, and openly advocate anti-slavery sentiments, though he might break the laws against such a free expression of opinion, and be styled imprudent, he would not be despised, he could not be accused of trickery, stratagem, or any species of meanness, nor could his conduct prove of serious detriment to the anti-slavery cause.

But, such is not the fact in the class of cases under consideration. The action of such persons can hardly be preserved free from stratagem; it must always appear sinister; it can do nothing but towards the extinction of slavery; it must embarrass other and more efficient operations. Hence, while we pity the man who now grows in southern prisons for doing an act, which, in itself, is one of benevolence, and while we detest the inhumanity of the laws which confine them there—laws essential to the continuance of the enormous wrong of slavery—we hold that the Liberty party should discountenance decidedly action leading to such deplorable results.

We close by again remarking, that the Albany address, with the exceptions there stated, is on the whole a sound document, and in many respects, admirably conceived and written.

"An Abolitionist." We see nothing in the communication of "An Abolitionist" to change our opinions, expressed yesterday in relation to Mr. Birney's course.—The Herald, he says, "ought to have given the evidence published by Mr. Birney respecting the Garland forgery." We must judge for ourselves what the Herald ought to do. The whole of the documents, in relation to the subject, given in the Signal of Liberty, occupies some five columns of a double-medium sheet. They include an address by the Liberty Committee of Michigan, having no relation to Mr. Birney's vindication, but to the authorship of the forgery. It was unnecessary to give it. There are certain unimportant notes, having nothing to do with Mr. Birney's character.—We know that, if we published the whole of the matter, not one reader in ten would ever examine it. For the sake then of saving room, and at the same time getting all the facts and statements, bearing upon Mr. Birney's vindication, before our readers in such a compass that they would examine them, we gave the analysis as we did, quoting word for word such parts as had any relation to Mr. Birney's vindication, leaving out nothing, which, we thought, could tend to acquit him of all unfair or improper conduct. We forbore mixing up our comments with this analysis, leaving it to speak for itself. Our opinion, founded upon this analysis, we expressed in a separate article. We furnished to the reader all the grounds, in the language of the documents themselves, upon which we founded our opinions, so that he might be able to form his own opinions. Our ruling desire in what we did, was to do justice to Mr. Birney, when we regard as our friend, and we cannot think that any one, not sustaining the peculiar relations which "An Abolitionist" does, will suspect us of the least unfairness. "An Abolitionist" reasoning on the facts we presented, comes to different conclusions, from those we reached. We shall not contest the matter, as we fully gave our opinions with the reasons, in yesterday's Herald; and moreover, we have no desire, having done what we deemed a duty, though an unpleasant one, in pointing out the errors, (in our opinion), in the course of Mr. Birney, to reiterate the charge.

They are errors, not involving the slightest moral delinquency, or affecting his fitness for office. Hence, if "An Abolitionist" wish to continue the discussion of the matter, he must have it all to himself.

As for the talk of "An Abolitionist" about the Right and the True, we fear it is all *capitulum*. The apostle who instructed us to "avoid even the appearance of evil," did not hesitate at last to die for the Truth.

Legislation of Indiana. This body seems not to know its own mind. It is backing and filling, first on one tack and then on another, just as the breeze of party may drive it. A joint resolution has been passed in both Houses for an adjournment on the 15th January.

A resolution in favor of postage-reduction has been passed to a second reading in the House.

A joint resolution on the annexation of Texas, has been negotiated in the Senate: a joint resolution of similar import is under consideration in the House.

A bill in the House for an amendment of the constitution so as to provide for the meeting of the Legislature biennially, has been passed to a second reading. Nothing has been, or will be done, making provision for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

Out of the one hundred and fifty subscribers to our Weekly Herald in Dayton, we would say to no other seven men can be found, willing to subscribe such a notice of the Herald. We shall gladly comply with the request of the seven persons named below. It is not the first time that pearls have been cast before swine. Meantime, lest the inflation may be thought overwhelming, we will state that we have just received eight subscribers from Virginia to supply their place.

DAYTON, Dec. 20th, 1844. GAMBELL Bailey, Esq.—In your 416th No. of the Herald, (Sept. 3d), you speak of "strong party predilections and very convenient opposition" in relation to the name of James G. Birney. We take you at your word: you will please discontinue the Herald, when the year expires for which we have paid; till then, we can make use of it as a waste paper to pay postage.

Respectfully, D. C. BAKER, THOS. WARE, PETER STUTSMAN, M. A. HALSTED, N. B. DARST, JAMES GRIMES.

Judge LANE has resigned his place on the Supreme Bench of Ohio.

the discussion on the subject of the Naturalization Laws in the Senate, has been incidental. Endeavor, however, has been said, to give ground to the belief that no change will be made in them this session; nor do we believe, that any such alteration as is demanded by the Native Americans, can be carried in the next Congress. Messrs. Rives and Merriek, both Whig Senators, have avowed their strong opposition to any measure of this kind.

We learn that on the 18th, Thomas Sangston, a native of Virginia, who keeps a Lottery Office in Washington, had Mr. Adams called for his seat, and assaulted him in the lobby, on account of the action of Mr. Adams in relation to anti-slavery petitions. He was seized immediately, and subsequently committed to jail. It is reported that he was drunk at the time. Drunk or sober, the scandal that would commit a personal violence upon so aged and venerable a man as John Quincy Adams, ought to be punished severely.

Mr. Benton, on the 17th, in the Senate, moved a very searching resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to inquire whether any provision was necessary to protect the United States in the event of annexation, against speculation in Texas lands or scrip—whether any persons employed by the Government were connected with such speculation—whether the Texas treaty was commenced or agreed upon before the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Packenham, of December 1843;—also, to obtain, if possible, the original letter from London, quoted in Mr. Upshur's late speech, on the Texas negotiation, and carried by the President to have been suppressed away among his private papers;—and said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers to answer the foregoing inquiries.

The resolution, we hope, may be adopted. It will lead to some curious and important revelations concerning this Texas enormity. It seems that Mrs. Dromgoole has offered to Congress through Mr. Madison, the writings of her husband, which consist of five or six volumes, exclusive of the debates already purchased by that body. On the 17th, in the House, on motion of Mr. D., a resolution was adopted instructing the joint committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of contracting for the purchase and publication of these writings. The six volumes are so arranged as to contain five or six hundred pages each.

Mr. Fish suggested that Mr. Dromgoole amend his resolution, so as to include the writings of Alexander Hamilton, now ready for the press.—But Mr. D. preferred that his resolution should stand alone, assuring Mr. F. that he would support at a proper time, a similar resolution in relation to the writings of Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Schenk of Ohio, moved a series of resolutions in regard to postage reduction, which, giving rise to debate, were laid over.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of a motion hereafter to be made, for leave to introduce a bill to repeal all acts of Congress heretofore passed for the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. It would seem that some of the slaveholding members think it is danger of the passage of such a bill; for just a little while before, Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, moved a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee for the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to the States of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, such parts of the District of Columbia, as are not occupied by the public buildings and ground, and not necessary to the public use.

Yesterday, the day on which the report of C. J. Ingersoll, in favor of immediate annexation, was taken up, and the editorial impression among the Washington letter-writers, that the measure will not be carried this session.

On the 18th, Mr. Benton's resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

Mr. Weller, in the House, gave notice of a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. It will start somewhere between Benton and McDuffie's, we suppose.

The tariff debate which had sprung up on the motion of Mr. Plimix, to repeal the duty on railroad iron in certain cases, was closed by laying the motion on the table.

Nothing more of importance was done.

Native Americanism. The sensitiveness of Native Americanism to the rights of Native Americans, is only exhibited in opposition to foreigners—never, where slaveholders are the aggressors. Here it puts its hand upon its mouth, and its mouth in the dust, and virtually says, so be. We gave a sample the other day of the regard of this *ism* for Native American rights. Here is another from the same source:

"The very best thing Massachusetts can do is to keep cool. There is no kind of use in being the subject of any interference with her domestic institutions in order to create sympathy for a severe kicking."

We shall depart so much from our intention as to say, that the tone of the resolutions and threat of violence may be prejudicial to the objects sought to be effected by them, however sensitive the people of South Carolina may be on the subject of any interference with her domestic institutions. One thing is certain, the subject involves very grave matters, and those we could have wished had been avoided. We apprehend the imprisonment or disfranchisement of a citizen of another State, will be declared to be unconstitutional by the United States Court."

It then simply records the expulsion of Mr. Hoar, without a word of comment!

So much for Native Americanism. With all the corruption and servility of the old parties, their regard for right and freedom is incomparably greater than that of this new, and we fear, utterly servile party.

Good for Dyspeptics. Now and then we find in our exchanges an admirable anecdote, just fitted for dyspeptics. The following we cut from the Cleveland Herald.

LUDICROUS TRANSLATION.—In the French translation of Paradise Lost, "Hail! Horrors, hail!" is rendered thus: "Comment vous portez-vous, les horreurs?" That is, "How are you, horrors?"—Exchange paper.

This is equal to the anecdote told of Dr. Cox of New York, who while in Paris a few years since, was invited to preach a sermon for the edification of the Parisians.

The Doctor excited the smiles of his audience when in endeavoring to persuade them to partake of the "waters of life," he exclaimed—"Venez l'eau de vie,"—the French for "drink that brandy!"

The Hanover Gazette announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the governments of Hanover and Denmark.

Congress on the 19th—Texas Again. Mr. Weller introduced his resolutions for immediate annexation. They have the merit of simplicity, and take possession of Texas without the aid of Tyler's treaty. A motion was made to refer them to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and carried, only 60 voting against them.

In the Senate, Mr. Atchison introduced his bill for extending territorial jurisdiction over Oregon. It was referred to a Select Committee of five.

A bill to reduce the rates of postage, has been reported from the P. O. Committee, in accordance, we presume, with the recommendation of the General Department.

President and Texas.—The Message. The President of the United States has sent in his message about the late correspondence with Mexico. It begins beligerently, but ends with piping peace. The practical conclusion he draws from the unpleasant correspondence, is, that Congress ought to hasten the work of annexation.

From the latest news, the chances of annexation this session seem multiplying.

A Good Act. We learn from the New York Tribune, that on the 9th inst. Henry Clay concisely his personal servant Charles. It is hardly necessary to say, that he has done this, not on the ground of any right in Charles to his freedom, but "for and in consideration of the fidelity, attachment, and services, of Charles Dupuy," and "of his esteem and regard for him." When in fact, Charles Dupuy, had as absolute a right to freedom as Mr. Clay himself.

It is reported that the friends of Mr. Polk have offered \$8000 for the Madisonian, to be placed under the control of a gentleman from Tennessee. It seems that Mr. Polk is going to bring his own printer to Washington. Perhaps he may bring his own mind too.

President Tyler's Message.—Mexico. To the Senate. I transmit herewith a dispatch received from our Minister at Mexico, since the departure of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I do not but will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to use in its communications to the Executive through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas, which the question of annexation was pending before Congress, and the fact that the Mexican Government has threatened to use force to prevent the execution of the treaty, which the Executive has been obliged to recommend to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with the assurance that the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right, and in the maintenance of the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right, and in the maintenance of the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right, and in the maintenance of the subject of Annexation.

Washington City, Dec. 19, 1844.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

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Lancaster ... 100  
Cleveland ... 100  
Miami ... 100  
Granville ... 100  
Farmers' Bank ... 100  
Massillon ... 100  
Wooster ... 100  
Xenia ... 100  
Sandusky ... 100  
Geauga ... 100  
Zanesville ... 100  
Stouffville ... 100  
St. Clairsville ... 100  
Clinton Bank ... 100  
New Lisbon ... 100  
Western Reserve ... 100  
Dayton ... 100  
Franklin Bank of Ohio ... 100

Mobile ... 100  
Other Banks ... 100

State Bank and Branches ... 100  
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